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Verb

The word that indicates an action being done, happened or become is called a verb.

Verb

Finite

A))Principal

1/Transitive

a//Factitive

b//Quasi-passive

2/Intransitive

a// Linking

b// Cognate

c//Causative

B))Auxiliary

Non- Finite

1)Infinitive

a; Noun

b; Qualifying

2)Gerund

3)Participle

a;Present

b; Past

c;Perfect

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Classification of Verbs

There are mainly two types of Verbs:

a. Finite Verb

b. Non-finite verb

a. Finite verb:

It completes the expression underlying in a sentence, that is, makes the sentence a fully meaningful one.

I wanted to go there.

b. Non-finite verb:

It can never complete the expression of a sentence.

I wanted to go there

When walking on the street I saw a laughing boy.

Swimming in the sea is dangerous for one who has no previous experience.

Finite Verbs are again classified asa.

Principal verb:

It is the main verb describing an action. If there is only one Finite Verb in a sentence, it is certainly a principal Verb.

Sathi was unhappy experiencing the global financial crisis.

Manik criticized the wrong step taken on the Tipaimukh issue.

b. Auxiliary verb:

It is used to assist the Principal verbs to describe the action perfectly in different situations.

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Masud was waiting for the spring to arrive.

All the bad situation *had been* solved by the dean.

Principal verbs can be of two following types:

a. Transitive Verb

b. Intransitive Verb

a. Transitive verb:

It is the type of principal verb that requires an object to clear the sense of the sentence.

Palash prepared this sheet.

b. Intransitive verb:

It is the principal verb that doesn't need any object to clear the expression of the sentence.

Dog barks.

There are some other types of verbs that are used according to some specified conditions:

a. Causative Verb:

It is used to indicate that one subject causes another person to do something (for the first person).

My father bought me a pen.

b. Copulative/Linking Verb:

It shows the relation between subjects and complement, which means, in such cases the

subject and the complement is the same person or object.
The man went mad.

c. Factitive Verb:

This verb needs two objects to make the sentence a fully meaningful one.
We made him captain.

d. Cognate Verb:

It is the verb which is thought to be originated from the object or the object is thought to be originated from the verb.
Last night, I dreamt a sweet dream.

*** What kind of verb is the word `went' in the following sentence: The dog went mad- Admission test 1998-99 (DU)**

A. Transitive verb B. Causative verb
C. Factitive verb D. Copulative verb

Answer: D

Exercise: Verb

1. The American dancer Maria Tall ____ the first prominent in Europe.

A. to become B. become C. has become D. became

2. Weavers are social birds that ____ complex nests housing hundreds of families.

A. build B. are built C. are building D. built

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3. By 1790, rice ____ an important crop in the south.

A. being B. has been C. was D. was being

4. Porous rocks such as chalk and sandstone allow water ____ through them

A. soaks B. is soaked C. to soak D. can soak

5. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad ___ the first air conditioning system for trains in 1931.

A. has installed B. installed C. to have installed D. installing

6. Chromium ____ in the manufacture of stainless steel.

A. using B. is used C. uses D. is using

7. All animals ____ on other animals or plants.

Finite Non- Finite
Principal
Auxiliary
Transitive
Intransitive
Factitive
Quasi-passive
Linking
Cognate
Causative
Infinitive
Gerund Participle
Noun Qualifying
Present Past Perfect
Verb

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A. feed B. feeds C. fed D. feeding

8. Sarah Knight ____ a fascinating account of a journey she made form Boston to New York in 1704.

A. written B. write C. wrote D. writing

9. Computers and new methods of communication ____ revolutionized the modern office.

A. have B. to have C. that have D. has

10. A cupful of stagnant water may ____ millions of microorganisms.

A. contains B. to contain C. contain D. containing

11. In 1989, the space probe voyager 2 ____ to the planet Neptune.

A. fly B. having flown C. flying D. flew

12. R.M. Bartlett of Philadelphia ____ the first private business college in the united states in 1843.

A. founding B. founded C. was founded D. founds

Answer Keys:

1.D 2.A 3.C 4.C 5.B 6.B 7.A 8.C 9.A 10.C 11.D 12.B

Usage of Causative Verbs:

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Causative Verb:

* Here, subject doesn't do the work itself but make other do it.

For example:

I feed the guests.

In this case, subject is not eating by herself; rather some other guests are eating.

She showed me a photo.

Again now, she did not see the photo by herself; instead, she showed another person the photo.

Some verbs have direct causative forms of their own. A brief

chart is shown below:

Active	Causative Form
See	Show
Eat	Feed
Know	Inform
Remember	Remind
Dive	Sink
Suck	Suckle
Lie	Lay
Fall	Fell
Rise	Raise
Learn	Teach
Hang	Hang

The verbs that do not have direct causative forms have to be altered into causatives through using **let, make, help, have, get** verbs.

In brief,

1. let/make/ help + person/thing + verb word (base form).
Again,
help + person/thing + to + verb word.
2. Have + person + verb word (base form). + thing + past participle of verb, V3
3. Get + person + to + verb word + thing + past participle of verb, V3

'Make' Verb

Remember that MAKE can be used as a causative. In a causative, a person does not perform an action directly. The person causes it to happen by forcing another person to do it.

S +make +person+ verb+ word

His mother made him take his medicine

S make thing verb word

I made the machine work

Avoid using an infinitive or an-ing form instead of a verb word after a person or thing in a causative with MAKE.

Example:

Incorrect : She made the baby to take a nap.

Correct : She made the baby take a nap.

Incorrect : Professor Rogers didn't make us typed up our lab reports.
Correct : Professor Rogers didn't make us type up our lab reports.
Incorrect : Are you going to make your daughter to work part time in the store this summer?
Correct : Are you going to make your daughter work part time in the store this summer?
Incorrect : I can't seem to make this dishwasher running
Correct : I can't seem to make this dishwasher run.
Incorrect : Patsy makes everyone doing his share around house.
Correct : Patsy makes everyone do his share around the house.

Exercises:

1. Choose the correct answer.
Psychologists believe that incentives ----- to increase our productivity.
A. make us want B. make us to want
C. making us want D. makes us wanting

'Get' Verb:

Remember that GET can be used as causative. GET has less force and authority than MAKE.

S +GET+ person +to + V

Let's get Faiyaz to go with us

S GET thing past participle

Let's get our car fixed first

Avoid using a verb word instead of an infinitive after a person in a causative with GET. Avoid using a verb word instead of a past participle after things in a causative with GET.

Examples:

Incorrect : Do you think that we can get Moin takes us to San Diego?

Correct : Do you think that we can get Moin to take us to San Diego?

Incorrect : I want to get house paint before winter.

Correct : I want to get the house painted before winter.

Incorrect : Let's get some of our money exchange for dollars.

Correct : Let's get some of our exchanged for dollars.

Incorrect : We will have to get someone fixing the phone right away.

Correct : We will have to get someone to fix the phone right away.

Exercises:

1. Choose the correct answer.
Lobbyists who represent special interest groups get ----- that benefits their groups.

A. congress to pass the legislation
B. Congress passed the legislation
C. the legislation to pass by Congress.
D. Any of them can be used

Have' Verb

Remember that HAVE can be used as a causative. HAVE has even less force and authority than GET.

S +have +person +verb +word

My English teacher had us give oral reports

S have thing past participle

I want to have this book renewed please

Avoid using an infinitive or an-ing form instead of a verb word after a person in a causative with HAVE. Avoid using a verb word or infinitive instead of a participle after a thing in a causative with HAVE.

Exercises:

1. Choose the correct answer.
Like humans, zoo animals must have a dentist to have their

teeth -----

A. fill B. filled C. filling D. to be filled

Part B: Choose the incorrect word or phrase and correct it.

2. Choose the incorrect word or phrase and correct it.

A Most presidential candidates
B have their names
C print on the ballot
D in the New Hampshire primary election because it is customarily the first one in the nation, and winning it can give
them a good chance to be nominated by their parties.
E No error

Correct Answer: 1.B 2.C

'Let' Verb

Remember that LET can be used as a causative. With LET a person gives permission for another person to do it.

S+ LET+ someone +verb +word

His mother let him go to school
S LET someone verb word
I am letting this machine cool
Avoid using an infinitive or an -ing form instead a verb word after a person or thing in a causative with LET.

Example:

Incorrect : Would you let us to borrow your notes?

Correct : Would you let us borrow your notes?
Incorrect : Don't let that bothers you.
Correct : Don't let that bother you.

Exercises:

1. Choose the correct answer.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service often ---- their visas if they fill up the appropriate papers.

A. lets students extend B. lets students for extend.
C. letting students to extend D. lets students extending
E. Any of them can be used

2. Choose the incorrect word or phrase and correct it.

B The National Basketball Association will not let any athlete playing
A tocontinue in the league unless he submits
C voluntarily to treatment for
D drugaddiction
E No error

Correct Answer: 1.A 2.A

'Help' Verb

Remember that HELP can be used as a causative. In a causative,
a person does assist another to do it.

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S +Help+ perosn +Verb/ to+Verb

He is helping me type/to type my paper

Avoid using an-ing form instead of a verb word or an infinitive after a person in a causative with HELP

Example:

Incorrect : My teacher helped me getting this job.

Correct : My teacher helped me get/to get this job.

Exercises:

1. Choose the correct answer.

In partnership with John D. Rockefeller, Henry Flager ---- the Standard Oil Company.

A. helped forming B. helped form

C. he helped form D. helped of forming

E. Any of them can be used

Subject-verb Agreement

To determine the form of verb according to the real subject is known as subject-verb agreement. It is important to make a complete and correct sentence.

Everyone of them has played football.

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Primary Rule:

If Subject is singular, Verb will be singular

If Subject is plural, Verb will be plural

Usually, Singular Subjects are following

1. Any one/single person, object/thing or unit of anything.
2. All non-count nouns, that is, Abstract Noun, Material Noun
3. All collective nouns, when they are in a united form about anything
4. Singular pronouns such as I, she, he, it, this, that etc.
5. Names of all Magazines, Organizations, Companies are singular.
6. Amount of time, money, and distance is always singular.

Verb Structure for singular subjects

* Singular subject + am/is/are/have/has/was (Auxiliaries)
* Singular subject + present verb + s/es
* 'am', 'are' & 'have' are used only with 'I' & 'you' among the singular subjects

You must remember that nouns/pronouns/subjects added with 'and' will take a plural verb.

Sathi and her boyfriend were eating.

Extensive rules

1. If the subjects added with 'and' represent the same thought, custom, person or task then there will be a singular verb.

For example:

Honesty and integrity is a great virtue.

Time and tide waits for none.

A Lovely and beautiful girl can boast of her beauty.

There are some other phrases that are used as single subject though added with 'and'.

Bread and butter

Horse and carriage

Soap and salad

Tea and coffee

But if they are used as separate things, then plural verb is needed.

Singular: Tea and coffee **is** my favorite drink.

Plural: Tea and coffee **have** an inverse price relationship.

Singular: The teacher and secretary **is** coming. (Same person)

Plural: The teacher and the secretary **are** coming. (Different)

2. Either ---------- or Neither ---------- nor

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In this case, verb will be according to the latter subject, that is, the 'subject after or/nor'.

For example:

Either Arif or his brother has done the mishap.

Neither her father nor her brothers have agreed in the marriage.

3. Each, every, either, neither, many a/an + singular verb

For example:

Each of the students has a pen.

Many a pupil comes to the school.

4. Several, few, many, other, others + plural verb

For example: Several were absent in the meeting.

5.

Some More Most Rest All	+ non-cou
Majority Minority A lot of Great deal of	+ plural c

(Some, More , Most , Rest ,All ,Majority , Minority , A lot of, Great deal of)

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For example:

Most of the students are talented.

Most of the milk is rotten.

6. Here/There + singular noun = singular verb

Here/There + plural noun = plural verb

For example:

Here was the grave of some unknown martyrs.

There are many coconut trees in the coastal islands.

7.

No + body/thing/one Every + body/thing/one Some

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For example:
Somebody has made the change.
Nothing was there.

8. No/None + Singular Noun/Pr
V
*
*

For example:
None of the boys have done their homework.
None of the rice is fresh.

9. Both -----and + plural verb

For example:
Both the teachers and students were invited in the fest.
Both water and oil are liquid.

10. Subject + together with/along with/accompanied by/accompanied with/as well as/with/and not + noun / pronoun + verb (according to the first subject)

For example:

Mita along with her friends has gone to the picnic.
We and not our captain have arrived at the meeting.

11. Noun of Multitude: If represents the same thought or action, * Noun of Multitude + singular verb
If represents different thoughts or actions,
*** Noun of Multitude + plural verb**

Some nouns of multitudes are:
Club class congress parliament gang gaggle
For example:
The class is going to arrange a debate.
The class are in different views about the topic

12. Collective term + singular verb

A herd of cattle A gaggle of girl A pack of dogs A pride of lions A school of fish A gang of rogue A chorus of singer	+ Singular

ar
ve
rb

For example:
A gang of rogue is coming forward to the passengers.
A pack of dogs has been appointed to guard the area.

13. If a noun means a plural form, it will take a plural verb. Such as public, mob etc.

For example:
People were walking along the street.
Cattle are grazing in the pasture.

14. Each + Noun + and + each + noun + Singular Verb
Every + Noun + and + every + noun + Singular Verb

For example:
Each boy and each girl has separate car.
Every man and every woman was ready to vote in the

election.

But

Every + singular noun and plural noun + Plural verb

For example:

Every cat and dogs were fighting.

15. Majority/Minority + of + plural noun/pronoun + plural verb

For example:

Majority of the boys believe that fruit is wholesome for health.

Minority of us have supported him.

But,

Majority/Minority + singular verb

For example:

Majority believes that fruit is wholesome for health.

Minority has supported him.

16. Verb will be according to Real subject. That means, Singular noun/pronoun before the preposition + Singular verb Plural noun/pronoun before the preposition + Plural verb

For example:

The beauty of the miss worlds charms us all.
The list of the students was asked by the principal.

17. Gerund noun (Subject) + singular verb

For example:
Reading newspaper and magazines enhances our knowledge.
Storing vegetables is a good form of business.

---

of + N/P + who + Plural Verb
one + N/P + who + Singular Verb
one of + N/P + who + Singular V

For example:
Mony is one of them who are happy.
She is the one of them who is happy.
She is only one of them who is happy.

19. A number of + Noun/Pronoun + Plural Verb
The number of + Noun/Pronoun + Singular Verb

For example:
A number of players have arrived.

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The number of girl students has decreased.

20. One of + Plural Noun/Pronoun + Singular Verb

For example:

One of the boys has arrived.

One of them has failed.

Practice now:

1. No Supreme Court decision are ever given until the justices who meet in private, have conferred on the case in question.

A. are ever given until the justices

B. are ever give until the justices

C. is ever given until the justices

D. ever gives until the justices

2. The set of propositions which was discussed by the panel have been published in the society journal.

A. which was discussed by the panel have

C. that was discussed by the panel has

D. which were discussed by the panel has

E. which was discussed, by the panel has

3. Fame as well as fortune were his goals in life.

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A. Fame as well as fortune were his goals
B. Fame as well as fortune was his goals
C. Fame as well as fortune were his goal
D. Fame and fortune were his goals
E. Fame also fortune were his goals

4. Her brother along with her parents insist that she remain in school.

A. insist B. insists
C. are insisting D. were insisting
E. have insisted

Answer Keys: 1.C 2.D 3.D 4.B

Exercises

1. The elevator (**works/work**) very well.
2. The elevators (**works/work**) very well.
3. The study of languages (**is/are**) very interesting.
4. Several theories of this subject (**have/has**) been proposed.
5. The view o these disciplines (**vary/varies**) from time of time.
6. The danger of forest fires (**is/are**) not to be taken lightly.
7. The effects of that crime (**are/is**) likely to be devastating.
8. The fear of rape and robbery (**has/have**) caused many

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people to flee the cities.
9. The actress, along with her manager and some friends, (**is/are**) going to a party tonight.
10. Mr. Bobbins, accompanied by his wife and children, (**are/is**)
arriving tonight.
11. The actress and her manager (**are/is**) going to a party
tonight.
12. Everybody who (**have/has**) not purchased a ticket should be
in this line.
13. Something (**was/work**) under a house.
14. If either of you (**takes/take**) a vacation now, we will not be able to finish the work.
15. Anybody who (**have/has**) lost his ticket should report to the desk.
16. No problem (**is/are**) harder to solve than this one.
17. Nobody (**works/work**) harder than John does.
18. None of the counterfeit money (**have/has**)
19. None of the students (**have/has**) finished the exam yet.
20. No example (**is/are**) relevant to this case.

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21. No examples (**is/are**) relevant to this case.
22. Neither John nor his friends (**is/are**) going to the beach today.
23. Either John or his friends (**are/is**) going to the beach today.
24. Neither John nor Bill (**is/are**) going to the beach today.
25. Either John or Bill (**are/is**) going to the beach today.
26. Neither Maria nor her friends (**are/is**) going to class today.
27. Job or George (**is/are**) bringing the car.
28. Neither the boys nor Carmen (**have/has**) seen this movie
before.
29. Neither the director nor the secretary (**want/wants**) to leave yet.
30. Knowing her (**has/have**) made him what he is.
31. Dieting (**are/is**) very popular today.
32. Not studying (**has/have**) caused him many problems.
33. Washing with a special cream (**is/are**) recommended for
scalp infections.
34. Being cordial (**is/are**) one o his greatest assets.

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35. Writing many letters (**make/makes**) her happy.
36. The majority (**believes/believe**) that we are in no danger.
37. The majority of the students (**believes/believe**) him to be innocent.
38. The committee has met, and it (*has/have*) rejected the proposal.
39. The family (***have/was***) elated by the news.
40. The crowd (***was/were***) wild with excitement.
41. Congress (***has/have***) initiated a new plan to combat inflation.
42. The organization (***have/has***) lost many members this year.
43. Our team (***is/are***) going to win the game.
44. The flock of birds (***is/are***) circling overhead.
45. The herd of cattle (***are/is***) breaking away.
46. Sharks (***are/is***) attacking a school of fish.
47. Twenty-five dollars (**is/are**) too much to pay for that shirt.
48. Fifty minutes (**isn't/aren't**) enough time to finish this test.
49. Twenty dollars (**are/is**) all I can afford to pay for that recorder.
50. Two miles (**are/is**) too much to run in one day.

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51. A number of students (**is/are**) going to the class picnic. (a number of = many)
52. The number of days in a week (**is/are**) seven.
53. A number of the applicants (**has/have**) already been, interviewed.
54. The number of residents who (**have/has**) been questioned on this matter is quite small.
55. The pants (**are/is**) in the drawer.
56. A pair of pants (**is/are**) in the drawer.
57. The pliers (**were/was**) on the table.
58. The pair of pliers (**were/was**) on the table.
59. These scissors (**are/is**) dull.
60. This pair of scissors (**are/is**) dull.
61. There (**is/are**) a storm approaching.
62. There (**has/have**) been a number of telephone calls today.
63. There (**were/was**) an accident last night.
64. There (**were/was**) too many people at the party.
65. There (**has/have**) been an increase in the importation of foreign cars.

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66. There (**were/was**) water on the floor where he fell.
67. Many (**are/is**) called but few are chosen.
68. Several people (**are/is**) unable to attend; the all others are coming.
69. Some of the firm's capital (**is/are**) being earmarked for expansion.
70. Some of the employees (**have/has**) returned to work.
71. Merrill Lunch, Pierce, Fanner & Smith (**is/are**) one of the best-known brokerage houses.
72. Proctor & Gamble (**is/are**) a multinational company.
73. 'Business Letters' (**are/is**) a fine book.
74. 'Better Homes and Gardens' (**offers/offer**) helpful redecorating ideas.
75. It is we who (**are/is**) guilty.
76. Four months (**is/are**) a long time between the letters.
77. Five hundred dollars (**are/is**) a reasonable amount.
78. Three-fifths of the people (**have/has**) arrived.
79. Sixty percent of our quota (**has/have**) been met.
80. Cub Scout dues (**is/are**) collected every month.

Answer keys:

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1 works 17 works 33 is 49 is 65 has
2 work 18 has 34 is 50 is 66 was
3 is 19 have 35 makes 51 are 67 are
4 have 20 is 36 believes 52 is 68 are
5 varies 21 are 37 believe 53 have 69 is
6 is 22 are 38 has 54 have 70 have
7 are 23 are 39 was 55 are 71 is
8 has 24 is 40 was 56 is 72 is
9 is 25 is 41 has 57 were 73 is
10 is 26 are 42 has 58 was 74 offers
11 are 27 is 43 is 59 are 75 are
12 has 28 has 44 is 60 is 76 is
13 was 29 wants 45 is 61 is 77 is
14 takes 30 has 46 are 62 have 78 have
15 has 31 is 47 is 63 was 79 has
16 is 32 has 48 isn't 64 were 80 are

USAGE OF ACTIVE/PASSIVE

VERB FORMS

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Rule: 1

Verb এর Active/Passive Form এর ব্যবহার:

কোন কোন subject এর সাথে verb এর active form বসে আবার কোনো কোনো subject এর সাথে verb এর passive form বসে। যেমন:

Inc: The problem ***has solved*** just now.

Cor: The problem ***has been solved*** just now.

Inc: She ***has been cooked*** that tasty food.

Cor: She ***has cooked*** that tasty food.

Inc: The building ***is constructing*** here.

Cor: The building ***is constructed*** here.

Examples of various Tenses

Rule: 2

Simple Present And Simple Past

Am /is /are/was/were +[verb in past participle] (verb-এর Past participle- এর form ..)

Active : They sell radios and televisions here. (simple present)

Passive : Radios and televisions are sold here.

Active : The tornado destroyed thirty houses. (simple past)

Passive : Thirty houses were destroyed by the tornado.

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Active : We keep the butter here . (simple present)
Passive : The butter is kept here.
Active : But one day I shot the bird.
Passive : But one day the bird was shot.

Rule: 3

Present Continuous And Past Continuous

am is are was were	+ being +	(verb in past pa

Am/ is/are/was/were/+ being + (verb in past participle) .....

Active : The committee is considering several new proposals. (Present continuous)
Passive : Several new proposals are being considered by the committee.
Active : Julious was reading a newspaper. (Past continuous)
Passive : A newspaper was being read by Julious.

Rule: 4

Present Perfect And Past Perfect

have has had	+	

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+ been + (verb in past participle) .....

Active : The company has ordered some new equipment. (Present perfect)
Passive : Some new equipment has been ordered by the company.
Active : Ejaj had already done it. (Past perfect)
Passive : It had already been done by Ejaj.

Rule: 5 *Modals*

(shall/should, will/would, can/could, may/might, must, ought to) + be + (verb in

shall/should; will/would; can/could; may/might; must; ought to + be + (verb in past participle) ..

Active : We should respect teachers. (modal)
Passive : Teachers should be respected.
Active : I shall help you.
Passive : You will be helped by me.
Active : You ought to listen to his words. (Modal)
Passive : His words ought to be listened to.

Rule: 6 Modals + Perfect

Modals + have + been + (verb in past participle)

Active : Somebody should have called the president this mourning.

Passive : The president should have been called this morning.

Passive : The windows should have been cleaned yesterday.

Active : He should have cleaned the windows yesterday.

Active : They ought to have told him.

Passive : He ought to have been told.

Rule: 7 To-infinitive

Verbs of liking / loving / wanting / wishing etc. + object + infinitive এ জাতীয় Combinations সাধারণত to + be + (berb in past participle) এই structure- এর সাহায্যে passive করা হয়।

Active : He expected you to invite him to the party.

Passive : He expected to be invited to the party.

Active : I would like you to assist him.

Passive : I would like him to be assisted.

Rule: 8

advise / beg / order / recommend / urge+ indirect

object + infinitive + object-এ জাতীয় combination-এ সাধারণত main verb কে passive করে অথবা that .... should + passive infinitive-এর সাহায্যে passive করা যায়।

Active : He urged the council to reduce the rates.

Passive : The council was/were urged to reduce the rates.

Or : He urged that the rates should be reduced.

Rule: 9 -ing form (gerund)

being + (verb in past participle)

Active : She likes people praising her. (ing form)

Passive : She likes being praised.

Active : I don't like people telling me what to do.

Passive : I don't like being told what to do.

Rule: 10

Other Gerund Combinations

Advise / insist / propose / recommend / suggest + gerund + object এই জাতীয় structure –এর বাক্য সাধারণত that ..... should দ্বারা passive করা হয়।

Active : He recommended using bullet-proof glass.

Passive : He recommended that bullet-proof glass should be used.

Rule: 11

Causative Have/Get

Active : Subject + have + complement/object + [verb in simple form) (any tense) (usually person)

Active : Subject + get (any tense) + complement / object (usually person) + (verb in infinitive)

Passive : Subject + have /get + complement/ object + (verb in past participle) (usually thing)

Active : Mary had Jesmin wash the car. (Jesmin washed the car)

Passive : Mary had the car washed. (The car was washed ....)

Active : I got the garage to mend the puncture.

Passive : I got the puncture mended.

Passive : Why don't you have your eyes tested?

Active : Why don't you get an oculist to test your eyes?

Rule: 12

People / They + say / believe / think / report / understand / know / expect / allege / consider / acknowledge / find / claim-এ জাতীয় expression সাধারণত It is said / believed .....এ ধরনের structure দ্বারা passive করা যায়। তবে এক্ষেত্রে infinitive (to +be) construction –ই উত্তম।

Active : People say that she is a spy.

Passive : It is said that she is a spy.

Or, She is said to be a spy.

Active : They expect that the strike will begin tomorrow.

Passive : It is expected that the strike will begin tomorrow.

Or, The strike is expected to begin tomorrow.

Suppose/suppose to-এর সাহায্যে এ ধরনের বাক্য passive করা যায়।

Active : People believe that you know.

Passive : It is supposed that you know.

Active : People say that Arthur eats spiders.

Passive : Arthur is supposed to eat spiders.

Rule: 13

সব সময় Passive-এ agent - এর পূর্বে by বসবে না। এটা নির্ভর করে

passive verb অর্থাৎ past participle-এর পরে কোন ধরনের preposition বসে তার উপর।

Active : Panic seized me.

Passive : I was seized with panic.

Active : The prospect of going abroad excited me.

Passive : I was excited at/by the prospect of going abroad.

Active : Does the lion frighten you?

Passive : Are you frightened of the lion?

Active : Smoke filled the room.

Passive : The room was filled with smoke. (যে সমস্ত verb-এর দুটি object থাকে।)

Rule: 14

Passive: Questions

(প্রশ্নবোধক বাক্য)

Interrogative sentence কে passive করার পর passive বাক্য গঠনের দিক দিয়ে interrogative-ই রয়ে যাবে। এ ধরনের বাক্য কোন question word যেমন· when, why, where ইত্যাদি দ্বারা শুরু হলে passive sentence ও এই question word দ্বারা শুরু হবে। কিন্তু interrogative pronoun who দ্বারা বাক্য শুরু হলে by + whom দিয়ে শুরু করতে হবে।

Active : Has anyone shown you the new machine?

Passive : Have you been shown the new machine?

Active : Did the noise frighten you?
Passive : Were you frightened of / by the noise?
Active : When did you buy the plot of land?
Passive : When was the plot of land bought?
Active : What did they steal?
Passive : What was stolen?
Active : Who painted it?
Passive : By whom was it painted? (এ জাতীয় বাক্যে by যোগে object বাক্যের শুরুতে বসে।)
Or, Who was it painted by? (who- এর object who, whom)

Rule: 15 Imperative Sentence

Let + not / never + noun / pronoun+ be + past participle of the main verb .....

Active : Post the letter without any delay.
Passive : Let the letter be posted without any delay.
Active : Let us read the newspaper.
Passive : Let the newspaper be read.
Active : Do not shut the door.
Passive : Let not the door be shut.
Active : Never eat more than one thing.
Passive : Let never more than one thing be eaten.

Rule: 16

Verbs not used in the Passive

সকল verb passive form- এ ব্যবহৃত হয় না। Copular এবং Intransitive verbs passive form-এ ব্যবহৃত হয় না কারণ এদের object নেই। আবার, সকল transitive verbs ও Passive form-এ ব্যবহৃত হয় না। যে সকল transitive verb-এর passive form হয় না এগুলোর ভেতর অধিকাংশ stative verb (verbs which refer to states, not actions যেমন- fit, have, hold, lack, resemble, suit ইত্যাদি এর অন্তর্গত।)

They have a new car.
But Not A new ear is had by them.
My shoes don't fit me.
But Not I'm not fitted by my shoes.
Sylvia resembles a Greek goddess.
But Not A Greek goddess is resembled by Sylvia.
She was having a bath.
But Not A bath was being had by her)
The auditorium holds 5000 people.
But Not 5000 people are held by the auditorium).

Rule: 17

Verbs used in Passive only

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কিছু verb এবং verb construction কেবলমাত্র passive form-এ ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Zahir is · · · · · · said reputed to be a good teacher.

Jery was born in Mannville.

The wanted man fell into the water and was drowned.

· *Choose the correct option for the blank space.*

After ----- threatened by the miscreants, he filed a case with the police. (B Unit 2005 – 2006)

· A. being B. having being C. been D. having been

· ***Although destroyed partially*, the detectives were able to identify the criminals from the remains of explosive. (C Unit 2005 – 2006)**

A. Although destroyed partially

B. Although partially destroying

C. Partially destroyed it had been

· D. Although it had been partially destroyed

E. Although destroyed partially

· **Find the correct sentence (B Unit 1996– 1997)**

· A. He said that the guards should be armed.

B. He said that the guards should have armed.

C. He said that guards should be armed

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D. He said that the guards should armed.

- **Which of the following sentence is correct?**

(B Unit 1996– 1997)

A. The matter is been examined.

B. The matter having being examined.

- C. The matter is being examined.

D. The matter has been being examined.

- **A new house ----- at the corner of the road.**

(D Unit 2002 – 2003)

A. been built - B. is being built

C. is building D. building

- **The parcel ----- tomorrow.**

(D Unit 2002 – 2003)

- A. will be delivered B. will deliver

C. will be delivering D. will have delivery

- **Exercise on Active/Passive forms:**

1. The raw materials ----- to make sugar are nearly always present in sugar beets.

A. need B. needed C. needing

D. needs E. to need

2. Hair, fingernails, and toenails ----- from the skin

A. forming B. formed C. are formed

D. forms E. from

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3. The Icelandic language ----- very little over the past 800 years.

A. is changed B. has changed C. has been changed

D. changing E. are changed

4. The climate in India is greatly influenced by strong winds ----- monsoons.

A. calling B. called C. are calling

D. are called E. to calling

5. Many cultures, religions, and languages ----- among the peoples of South America.

A. found B. finding C. care found

D. are found E. to found

6. The cost of medical insurance ----- steadily over the past decade.

A. has risen B. being risen C. being raised

D. have rising E. having

7. The first American immigrants ----- political practices the have influenced the history of the United States.

A. were institutional B. were instituted

C. instituted D. instituting E. to instituted

8. William Penn, a Quaker, ---- – the colony of Pennsylvania in 1681

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A. was founded B. was found C. founded
D. has found E. to founded

9. Education in Chile ----- since the government reform in the 1960s.

A. improves B. been improved
C. has an improvement D. has improved
E. to improves

10. The oldest extant American valentine card has a ---- verse in German.

A. handwriting B. handwritten
C. wrote by hand
D. writing by hand E. to hand

Answer Keys: 1. b 2. c 3. b 4. b 5.
c 6. a 7. c 8. c 9. d 10. b

VOICE CHANGE

Voice change is not very much important for your admission test. Rarely may you face any question on this. So we are not attributing on this very much seriously. But

you will be self-prepared on this section. The Sentences/speech can be said both Active and Passive

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form. You are suggested that you practice voice changes at

home. There are some models of such types of questions

given below.

Change The Voice

Act. Do you see the bird?

Pass. Is the bird seen by you?

Act. Did you see the man

Pass. Was the man seen by you?

Act. Has he done it?

Pass. Has it been done by him?

Act. Have you read the book?

Pass. Has the book been red by you?

Act. Who taught you English?

Pass. By whom were you taught English

Act. Whom did you call?

Pass. Who was called by you?

Act. What do you want?

Pass. What is wanted by you?

Act. Why did the teacher punish you?

Pass. Why were you punished by the teacher?

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Act. Which book do you want?

Pass. Which book is wanted by you?

Act. How did you do it?

Pass. How was it done by you?

Act. We should not laugh at a lame man.

Pass. A lame man should not be laughed at by us

Act. We must listen to our teachers.

Pass. Our teachers must be listened to (by us)

Act. We talked of them.

Pass. They were talked of by us.

Act. Who is doing the work ?

Pass. By whom is the work being done?

Act. Do away with it.

Pass. Let it be done away with.

Act. She hurt her brother.

Pass. Her brother was hurt by her.

Act. Do you know them ?

Pass. Are they known to you ?

Act. I saw the boy carrying a load.

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Pass. The boy was seen carrying a load by me.

Act. I have to do it.

Pass. It has to be done by me.

Act. He has cut his finger.

Pass. His finger has been cut by him.

Act. He pleases us.

Pass. We are pleased with him.

Act. Do not open the door.

Pass. Let not the door be opened.

Pass. What is wanted by him ?

Act. What does he want ?

Act. He made me drive his car.

Pass. I was made to drive his car by him.

Act. She fans herself.

Pass. She is fanned by herself.

Pass. He is thought to be a poet by them.

Act. They think him to be a poet.

Act. Give the order.

Pass. Let the order be given.

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Act. His behavior annoys me sometimes.

Pass. Sometimes I am annoyed at his behavior.

Act. You should keep your promise.

Pass. Your promise should be kept by you.

Act. Who gave you this pen ?

Pass. By whom were you given this pen ?

Pass. He was made prisoner by us.

Act. We made him prisoner.

Act. Does he speak English well ?

Pass. Is English spoken well by him ?

Act. He is going to give me a prize.

Pass. I am going to be given a prize by him.

Act. Let not the ball be kicked.

Pass. Don't kick the ball.

Act. Fortune favors the brave.

Pass. The brave are favored by fortune.

Act. All his pupils like him.

Pass. He is liked by all his pupils.

Pass. **Am I wanted by you ?**

Act. Do you want me ?

Act. Let me write a letter.

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Pass. Let a letter be written by me.

Act. Who can do it ?

Pass. By whom can it be done ?

Act. How can you do this ?

Pass. How can this be done by you ?

Act. My uncle looks after me.

Pass. I am looked after by my uncle.

Act. Who called you a liar ?

Pass. By whom were you called a liar ?

Act. They elected him captain.

Pass. He was elected captain by them.

Act. The cow gives us milk.

Pass. Milk is given to us by the cow.

Act. Did the idea interest you?

Pass. Were you interested by the idea?

CAUSATIVE VERBS

যে verb এর মাধ্যমে subject obect কে দিয়ে কোন কাজ করিয়ে নেয় সেটিই হচ্ছে Causative verb. Causative Verb এর মধ্যে আমরা প্রধানত ৫টি

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Verb এর ব্যবহার নিয়ে কথা বলব। এই verb গুলো হলো:

Make, Let, Help, Have, Get

Rule - 01: Causative *have*

Remember that Have can be used as a causative. In a causative, a person does not perform an action directly. ***Have*** has even less force and authority than ***Get***.

S +Have+ someone +verb

Word My English teacher had us give oral reports

S +have +something+ participle

I want to have this book renewed, please

Avoid using an infinitive or an-ing form instead of a verb word after a person in a causative with Have. Avoid using a verb word or an infinitive instead of a participle after a thing in a causative with have.

Examples:

Incorrect: Tom had a tooth fill.

Correct: Tom had a tooth filled.

Incorrect: Have you had your temperature taking yet?

Correct: Have you had your temperature taken yet?

Incorrect: They had their lawyer to change their will.

Correct: They had their lawyer change their will.

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Incorrect: I like they way you had the beautician done your hair.

Correct: I like the way you had the beautician do your hair.

Incorrect: We are going to have our car fix before we go to Toronto.

Correct: We are going to have our car fixed before we go to Toronto.

Exercises:

• Choose the correct answer:

Like humans, Zoo animals must have a dentist

• • • their teeth.

A. fill B. filled

C. filling D. to be filled

• Choose the incorrect word or phrase and correct it.

Most presidential candidates have their names

print

A on the ballot in the New Hampshire primary election because it is

B customarily C

the first one

D in the nation,

and winning it can give them a good chance to be nominated by their parties.

Rule - 02: Causative *Get*

সাধারণত: যে কোন sentence এ second verbটি infinitive হয়ে আসে অর্থাৎ to সহ আসে। কিন্তু এই

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causative verb (Make Let, Help, Have) গুলোর বেলায় second verb যদি ও infinitive হয় কিন্তু এই infinitive এর to silent থাকে। শুধু get এর বেলায় to কে লেখা হয়।

Remember that ***Get*** can be used as a causative. In a causative, a person does not perform an action directly.

Get has less force and authority than Make.

S Get someone infinitive

Let's get Ralph to go with us

S Get something participle

Let's get our car fixed first

Avoid using a verb word instead on an infinitive after a person

in a causative with ***Get.*** Avoid using a verb word instead of a participle after things in a causative with ***GET.***

Examples:

Incorrect: Do you think we can get Karen takes us to San Diego?

Correct: Do you think that we can get Karen to take us to San Diego?

Incorrect: I want to get the house paint before winter.

Correct: I want to get the house painted before winter.

Incorrect: Let's get some of our money exchange for dollars.

Correct: Let's get some of our money exchanged for dollars.

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Incorrect: Nora got her mother's wedding dress to alter so that it fit perfectly.
Correct: Nora got her mother's wedding dress altered so that it fit perfectly.
Incorrect: We will have to get someone fixing the phone right away.
Correct: We will have to get someone to fix the phone right away.

Exercises:

- Chose the correct answer.

Lobbyists who represent special interest groups get • •
that benefits their groups.
A. Congress to pass the legislation
B. Congress passed the legislation
C. the legislation to pass by Congress
D. the legislation that Congress passing

- Chose the incorrect word or phrase and correct it.

In order
to receive
A full reimbursement for
jewelry that
might
be stolen
B the owner must get
all pieces

C

appraise

D

Rule - 03: Causative

Make

Remember that Make can be used as a causative. In a causative, a person does not perform an action directly. The person causes it to happen by forcing another person to do it.

S +Make +someone +verb +word

His mother made him take his medicine

S +Make +something+ verb+ word

I made the machine work

Avoid using an infinitive or an-ing form instead of a verb word after a person or thing in a causative with ***Make.***

Examples:

Incorrect: She made the baby to take a nap.

Correct: She made the baby take a nap.

Incorrect: Professor Rogers didn't make us typed up our lab reports.

Correct: Professor Rogers didn't make us type up our lab reports.

Incorrect: Are you going to make your daughter to work

part time in the store this summer?

Correct: Are you going to make your daughter work
part time in the store this summer?

Incorrect: I can't seem to make this dishwasher running.

Correct: I can't seem to make this dishwasher run.

Incorrect: Patsy makes everyone doing his share around the house.

Correct: Patsy makes everyone do his share around the house.

Exercises:

- Choose the correct answer.

Psychologists believe that incentives · · · increase our productivity.

A. make us want B. make us to want

C. making us want D. makes us wanting

- Choose the incorrect word or phrase and correct it.

Too
A much water
makes
B plants
turning
C brown on the
edges of
their
D leaves.

Rule - 04: Causative *Let*

Remember that Let can be used as a causative. In a causative, a person does not perform an action directly.

With Let , a person gives permission for another person to
do it.

S Let someone verb word

His mother Let him go to school

S Let something verb word

I am letting this machine cool

Avoid using an infinitive or an –ing form instead of a verb word after a person or thing in a causative with ***LET.***

Examples:

Incorrect: Professor Baker let us to write a paper
instead of taking a final exam.

Correct: Professor Baker let us write a paper instead
of taking a final exam.

Incorrect: When I was learning to drive, my Dad let me
using his car.

Correct: When I was learning to drive, my Dad let me
use his car.

Incorrect: Would you let us the borrow your notes?

Correct: Would you let us borrow your notes?

Incorrect: Larry is so good-hearted, he lets people took advantage of him.

Correct: Larry is so good hearted, he lets people take advantage of him.

Incorrect: Don't let that bothers you.

Correct: Don't let that bother you.

Exercises:

- Choose the correct answer:

The Immigration and Naturalization Service often

- - their visas if they fill out the appropriate papers.

A. lets students extend B. Lets students for extend

C. letting students to extend D. let students extending

- Choose the incorrect word or phrase and correct it.

The National basketball Association will not let any athlete

to continue

A

playing

B in the league unless he submits

voluntarily

C to treatment for

drug addiction

D .

Rule - 04: Causative *Help*

Remember that Help can be used as a causative . In accusative, a person does not perform an action directly.

With Help, a person assists another person to do it.

S +Help +someone+ something +verb+ word+ infinitive

Avoid using an –ing form instead of a verb word or an infinitive after a person in a causative with Help.

Examples:

Incorrect: Her husband always helps her that she does the laundry.

Correct: Her husband always helps her do the laundry.

Or, Her husband always helps her to do the laundry.

Incorrect: Don't you help each other the study for tests?

Correct: Don't you help each other study for tests?

or, Don't you help each other to study for tests?

Incorrect: My teacher helped me getting this job.

Correct: My teacher helped me get this job.

or, My teacher helped me to get this job.

Incorrect: Bob said that he would thelp our finding the place.

Correct: Bob said that he would help us find the place.

Or, Bob said that he would help us to find the place.

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Incorrect: This book should help you understanding the lecture.

Correct: This book should help you understand the lecture.

Or, This book should help you to understand the lecture.

Exercises:

- **My mother — by a well-known photographer.**

(D Unit 2000 – 2001)

A. had taken her photo · B. had her photo taken

C. her photo was taken D. took her photo

- **Which of the following sentence is correct?**

(B Unit 1996– 1997)

A. The speaker made the audience to listen to him.

· B. The speaker made the audience listen to him.

C. The speaker made the audience to listen him.

D. The speaker made the audience listening to him.

- **Complete the sentence: Where -----?**

(D Unit 2001 – 2002)

A. did you cut your hair

B. have you cut your hair

C. did you have cut your hair

· D. did you have your hair cut

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INFINITIVE

The infinitive almost is preceded by the word 'to'. It works like a **Verb** and a **Noun** in a sentence. Where there are two verbs in a sentence the main verb used after subject acts as a principal verb and the other verb will be the infinitive.

Karim goes to play in the field.
Arif has tried to join the meeting.

- The following verbs will require *Infinitive* as the Complement, agree ,fail ,manage ,seem, appear, forget,prepare ,threaten, decide ,hesitate ,plan ,tend, demand ,intend, pretend, want, expect ,learn ,refuse,

- **I went to the shop— a newspaper.**
(D Unit 1998-1999)
A. for buying B. to buy C. for buy D. to buying

- **Which one is correct? (C Unit 1998-1999)**
A. He wants admission to Dhaka College
B. He wants to get admitted into Dhaka College

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C. He wants admittance into Dhaka College

D. He wants entrance into Dhaka College

· **Almost every one fails --- on the first try.**

(C Unit 2005-2006)

A. in passing the driving test

B. to pass his driver's test

C. to have passed his driver's test

D. passing his driver's test

E. passed his driver's test

GERUND

Gerund is such a type of verb form, which ends in -*ing*, can act only as a Noun.

Running is an excellent exercise

Tonny enjoyed running in the park.

· The following verbs will require *Gerund* as the complement

avoid ,hate, practice ,complete, keep, quit ,consider, miss, regret ,dislike ,mention, stop , enjoy ,prefer ,start, finish ,postpone.

· He hates --- the phone and very often lets it --- .

(B Unit 2006-2007)

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A. attending, off B. answering, ring
C. ringing, on D. holding, rug

- **I regret ---- Marzina about the wedding.**

(C Unit 2005-2006)

A. tell B. to tell C. telling
D. to telling E. of telling

- ***Choose the proper option to fill in the blank spaces.***

(B Unit 2005-2006)

I prefer --- what I like even though it -- not having much money.

A. to doing, mean B. doing, means
C. to do, may D. doing, mean

- ***Choose the best option to fill in the blank.***

Teachers dislike— the examination routine as much as students do. (B Unit 2004-2005)

A. changing B. change
C. having change D. to be changed

- **He could not find his pen, so he started --- -it.**

(B Unit 2001-2002)

A. looking for B. looking after
C. looking at D. looking about

- **The following phrases will require *Gerund* as the complement.**

approve of forget about object to

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be better off get through think about
can't help insist on think of
count on keep on
do not mind look forward to

- Walking in the morning is good for health.

This is: (C Unit 2001-2002)

A. an example of gerund
B. an example of infinitive
C. an example of participle
D. an example of verbal noun E. None of these.

- A "Gerund" does the work of ------

(C Unit 2000-2001)

A. a verb and a noun B. a verb and on adjective
C. a verb and an adverb D. a verb and a conjunction

- A Noun or Pronoun used to modify a gerund must be in the possessive form.

Jack's resignation came as a surprise.
We did not know of his leaving the company.

- *Choose the best option to fill in the blank.*

(B Unit 2004-2005)

Teachers dislike— the examination routine as much as students do.

A. changing B. change
C. having change D. to be changed

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· **Fill in the gap: (C Unit 2001-2002)**

Are you looking forward.....your friend again?

A. seeing B. to see C. to seeing D. to saw E. to seen

· ***Choose the correct option for the blank space.***

After ––– threatened by the miscreants, he filed a case with the police. (B Unit 2005-2006)

A. being B. having being

PARTICIPLE

The participle functions as a Verb and an Adjective, describing or modifying a noun. It can take several different forms. It can appear as a single word, or it can be part of a phrase – a participial phrase. There are three types of participles.

Running through the park, Sabrin tripped.

The Present Participle [Added by *-ing*]

Angered by the lack of progress in contract negotiations, the CEO rebuked everybody.

The Past Participle [Added by *-ed* or *-en*]

Having said what she wanted to say, Tumpa left the room.

The Perfect Participle [Added by *having*]

- **The Present Participle** is used to show action occurring at the same time as the action expressed by the main verb of the sentence. This main verb may be in present, past or even future tense.

The person standing by the door wishes to speak with you.

[The person is standing by the door and wishes to speak with you]

- **The Past Participle and Perfect Participle** are used to express an action that took place before the action expressed by the main verb in the past tense.

Having read the minutes of the previous meeting, the secretary sat down.

[The secretary sat down after reading the minutes.]

Exercise: Gerunds/ Infinitives

1. In automotive companies, employees are rewarded for --------- with the firm for lengthy time periods.

A. to stay B. staying C. to staying D. stay

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2. Graduate students often spend their weekends ----- --- data for their research.

A. together B. to gather C. gathering D. to gathering

3. Early craftsmen did not have the technology that would have allowed them ------- ---- their wares.

A. to storing and transporting

B. to store and to transport

C. storing and transporting

D. store and transport.

4. Language permits us----- our heritage through literature and narratives.

A. preserve B. preserving

C. to preserve D. preservation

5. Fingerprints have been employed --- criminals, amnesia victims, and unknown dead.

A. to identifying B. identifies C. identifying D. to identify

6. The blood near the skin allows excess body heat ---- ----- from the skin.

A. to be lost B. being lost

C. to be losing D. losing.

7. Amateur sportsmen believe that there are too many government restrictions on ----- deer.

A. to hunting B. hunts C. hunting D. to hunt

8. Botanists hope ---------- new methods of intensive

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cultivation of crops in Africa.

A. formulate B. formula

C. to formulate D. formulating.

9. In June 1990, lawmakers were on the verge of ------ --- a new clean air bill.

A. pass B. passing C. passage D. pass to

10. China has made impressive efforts ---------- population growth under control.

A. to bring its B. bringing its

C. to bringing its D. bring there

11 You can't stop me ..... what I want.

A. doing B. do C. to do D. that I do

12 I must go now. I promised .....late.

A. not being B. not to be

C. to not be D. I wouldn't be

13 Do you want --- with you or do you want to go alone?

A. me coming B. me to come

C. that I come D. that I will come

14 I'm sure I locked the door. I clearly remember -- it.

A. locking B. to lock

C. to have locked D. locked

15. She tried to be serious but she couldn't help --

A. laughing B. to laugh

C. that she laughed D. laughed

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16 I like ..... the kitchen as often as possible.

A. cleaning B. clean C. to clean D. that I clean

17 I'm tired. I'd rather ---- out this evening, if you don't mind.

A. not going B. not to go C. don't go D. not go

18 'Shall I stay here?' 'I'd rather ----- with us'.

A. you come B. you to come C. you came D. you would come

19 Are you looking forward ---- Ann again?

A. seeing B. to see C. to seeing D. seen

20 When Jane came to Britain, she had to get used --- on the left.

A. driving B. to driving C. to drive D. drove

21 I'm thinking ---- a house. Do you think that's a good idea?

A. to buy B. of to buy C. of buying D. None

22 I'm sure you'll have no..... the exam.

A. difficulty B. difficulties to pass

C. difficulties passing D. None

23 A friend of mine phoned .....me to party.

A. for invite B. to invite

C. for inviting D. for to invite

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24 Jim doesn't speak very clearly. .....

A. It is difficult to understand him

B. He is difficult to understand.

C. He is difficult to understand him D. None

25 The path was icy, so we walked very carefully. We were afraid --

A. of falling B. from falling

C. to fall D. None

26 I didn't hear you ---- in. You must have been very quiet.

A. come B. to come C. came D. None

27 ----- a hotel, we looked for somewhere to have dinner.

A. Finding B. After finding

C. Having found D. A+B+C

28. Jane doesn't enjoy her job. She's ---- because she does the same thing every day.

A. boring B. bored C. to bore D. None

29. The primary symptoms of tinnitus are intermittent headaches and ----------.

A. to ring in the ears B. a ringing in the ears

C. in the ears ring D. the ringings in ear

30. Every few years, changes in the legal profession force the American Bar Association ---- its

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curriculum guidelines.

A. rewriting B. to rewrite

C. rewrite of D. for to rewrite

Answer Keys:

1. b 2. b 3. b 4. c 5. d 6. a 7. c 8. c 9. b 10. a

11. a 12. b 13.a 14.c 15.a 16.c 17.d 18.a 19.c

20.b 21.c 22.b 23.b 24.a 25.a 26.b 27. d 28.b

29. b 30.b

ILLOGICAL PARTICIPLE

MODIFIER

We have seen that participles are usually used as phrases in sentences. It is important that each of these phrases be used properly in the sentence so that its relationship with other words in the sentence is absolutely clear. If it is not, the result is dangling modifier.

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- When the two phrases do not share a common subject, we call the participial phrase an illogical participial modifier. Actually, the subject of the participial phrase is understood rather than explicit. ***Remember that the Noun appearing after the comma must be the logical subject of the participial modifier.***

After jumping out of a boat, the shark bit the man.

[**Incorrect**: We understand that the actual subject of the verb jumping is the man; therefore, immediately after the common, we must mention the man.]

After jumping out of a boat, the man was bitten by a shark.

- Sometimes the participial phrase is preceded by a preposition.

by upon before after while

After preparing the dinner, Michelle will read a book.

By working a ten-hour day for four days, we can have a long weekend.

- The perfect form (having + verb in past participle) is used to indicate that the action of the participial phrase took place before that of the main verb.

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(not)+having+[verb in past participle] .... noun

Having finished their supper, the boys went out to play.

Not having read the book, she could not answer the question.

- The participial phrase can also be used to express an idea in the passive voice, in which the subject was responsible for the action. Sometimes a participial modifier in passive voice is reduced by dropping the *"have been"* and using the past participial alone.

Attacked by an angry mob, the gashes in the boy's throats were life threatening.

[**Incorrect**]

[**Note** that attacked means the same as having been attacked. The actual subject of verb attacked is the boy; therefore, reference to him must appear immediately after the comma]

Attacked by an angry mob, the boy suffered lifethreatening gashes in his throat. [**Correct**]

Observe the corrected form of the following illogical participle modifiers.

Before singing the school song, a poem was recited.

[**Incorrect**]

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Before singing the school song, the students recited a poem. [**Correct**]

- In other cases, sometimes participles are not used but there may have a modifier phrase without any participle. This situation also demands the same kind of logical relationship.

Unable to swim, a lifeguard rescued me. [**Incorrect**]

Unable to swim, I was rescued by a lifeguard. [**Correct**]

To determine its value, the book will be appraised. [**Incorrect**]

To determine its value, we will have the book appraised. [**Correct**]

- **Choose the correct sentence. (C Unit 2003-2004)**

A. Flying outside the window, he grabbed the papers

B. Flying out of the window, he grabbed the papers

- C. Flying out the window, the papers were grabbed by him

D. Flying out the window, the papers grabbed by him

E. Flying out the window, the paper were grabbed him.

- **Find out the correct sentence. (C Unit 1992-1993)**

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A. Knowing little algebra, it was difficult to solve the problem.
B. Knowing little algebra, the problem was difficult to solve.
• C. Knowing little algebra, I found it difficult to solve the problem.
D. Knowing little algebra, solving the problem was difficult.

Find out the correct sentence. (C Unit 1991-1992)

A. Crossing the street a car almost struck us
• B. As we crossed the street, a car almost struck us
C. A car almost struck us, crossing the street
D. Having crossed the street, a car almost struck us

• **While going to class -------- (D Unit 2003-2004)**

A. the dog bit me • B. I was bitten by a dog
C. a dog bite me D. a dog bit me.

• **No confusion of the grammatical subject occurs in. (B Unit 2002-2003)**

A. Young and inexperienced, the task seemed easy to me.
B. Young and inexperienced, it seemed to be an easy task.

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• C. Young and inexperienced, I thought the task easy
D. Young and inexperienced, it was an easy task for me.

• **Which sentence is correct?**
(B Unit 2000-2001)

• A. not looking where he was going, a car hit him
B. not looking where he was going, a car had hit him
C. not looking where he was going, he was hitted by a car
D. not looking where he was going, he was hit by a car

• **Choose the correct option.**
(B Unit 1999-2000)

A. Young and inexperienced, the task easy to me.
B. Young and inexperienced, it seemed to me to be an easy task
C. Young and inexperienced, it was an easy task for me
• D. Young and inexperienced, I thought the task easy

• **Which of the following sentence is correct**
(B Unit 1996-1997)

• A. Hearing the good news, I was happy.
B. Hearing the good news, happiness was mine.
C. Hearing the good news, happy I was.
D. Hearing the good news, mine was happiness.

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Exercise: Revise the following sentences to eliminate dangling modifiers where necessary.

1. Dusk having fallen, the kids went inside.
2. Our conversation ended by exchanging phone numbers and promising a visit in the near future.
3. Leaving the house, the front door was locked.
4. To paint memorable pictures, the colors should be vivid.
5. Having repeated their vows, the minister married the couple.
6. By following the rules of the road, accidents are less likely to happen.
7. In determining an appropriate college, considering the degrees offered is important.
8. After working on assignments for three hours, the rain began.
9. Knowing how to drive is necessary before getting a driver's license.
10. Even though expecting a large reward, the money wasn't the main motive.
11. Being thoroughly dissatisfied with the picture, it was hidden in the closet.

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12. Seeing the advancing army, all valuable were hidden under the stairwell.
13. Plunging into the water, the drowning child was rescued.
14. Criticizing the defendant for his cruel behavior, the sentence was handed down by the judge.
15. After painting the car, it was given to the man's wife by the man.
16. Being an early riser, it was easy for End to adjust to her company's new summer schedule.
17. After winning the tennis match, the victory made Nancy jump for joy.
18. Having wandered through the mountain passed for days, an abandoned shack where they could take shelter was discovered by the hikers.
19. Being very protective of its young, all those who approach the nest are attacked by the mother eagle.
20. Before playing ball, a two-minute period of silence was observed by the baseball players for their recently deceased teammate.

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PARTICIPLES AS ADJECTIVE

It is sometimes difficult to decide whether to use the present [verb+ing] or past [verb+ed] or [verb+en] participle as an adjective.

- The present participle is used as an adjective when the noun it modifies performs or is responsible for an action.

The blooming flowers in the meadow created a rainbow of colors. (The flowers were blooming)

- The past participle is used as an adjective when the noun it modifies is the receiver of the action.

The sorted mail was delivered to the offices before noon. (The mail had been sorted.)

Frozen food is often easier to prepare than fresh food. (The food had been frozen.)

- ***Fill in the gap with the proper option.***

(B Unit 2004-2005)

Muslin was a fabric — by the famed weavers of Bangladesh.

- A. woven B. weave

C. wove D. had weaved

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CONFUSING VERBS

to rise/ rose/ risen/ rising · to get up, move up under one's own power.

· **to arise/ arose/ arisen/ arising** · to wake up, to get up

· **to raise/ raised/ raising** · to lift, bring up

· **to lie/ lay/ lain/ lying** · to rest, repose or be situated in a place.

· **to lie/ lied/ lied/ lying** · to say something that is not true.

· **to lay/ laid/ laid/ laying** · to put somebody/ something on a surface.

· **to set/ setting** · to put somebody/ something on a surface or in a place.

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· **to sit/ sat/ sitting** · to take a seat

NARRATION

Reporting verb wU Present indefinite tense Reported speech Gi verb Past indefinite nq, Present continuous past continuous nq| Past perfect tense Assertive Sentence:
Razia said to her mother "I shall go to play now."
Razia told her mother that she would go to play then.
Interrogative sentence:
Karim said, "Will you go to cinema"?
Karim asked if I would go to cinema.
Imperative Sentence:
Karim said to Rahim, "Let us hold a meeting today"
Karim proposed Karim to hold a meeting that day.
Optative Sentence:
My friend said, "May you recover soon from illness."
My friend wished that I might recover from illness soon.
Exclamatory Sentence:
I said. "Had I the wings of a dove!"
I longed for having the wings of a dove.

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Direct : I said to him, “Is he a doctor?”
Indirect: I asked him if he was a doctor.
Direct : He said to me, “ Are you ill?”
Indirect: He asked me if I was ill.
Direct : You said to me, “Do you know my friend?”
Indirect: You asked me whether I knew your friend.
Direct : The ticket-collector said to him, “Have you booked your ticket?”
Indirect: The ticket-collector demanded of him if he had booked his ticket.
Direct : “Will they go out for a walk if it rains?” he wondered.
Indirect: We wondered if they would go out for a walk if it rained.
Direct : Columbus said to them, “Can any of you make an egg stand on end?”
Indirect: Columbus wanted to know whether any of them could make an egg stand on end.
Direct : He said to me, “What are you doing?”
Indirect: He asked me what I was doing.
Direct : The book-seller said to me, “Which book do

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you want?"
Indirect: The book-seller asked me which book I wanted.
Direct : I said to him, "When will you go home?"
Indirect: I enquired of him when he would go home.
Direct : You said to me, "Why were you absent?"
Indirect: You asked me why I had been absent.
Direct : Why have you beaten my dog?" He said to me
Indirect: He demanded of me why I had beaten his dog.
Direct : They said to me, "Who re you and what do you want?"
Indirect: They asked me who I was and what I wanted.
Direct : My friend said, "Where are you staying next week?"
Indirect: My friend wanted to know where I was staying the following week.

(ইন্টারনেট হতে সংগ্রহীত)

web: http://tanbir.99k.org

Tanbir Ahmad Razib

Mobile No:→ 01738 - 359555//01916-457075
E -Mail:
→tanbir_cox@yahoo.com
//tanbir.cox@gmail.com
Facebook: → http://www.facebook.com/tanbir.cox
Web Site : → **http://tanbir.99k.org**

```
\_DO      _\
 \_NOT    _\
  \_FORGET\
   \_TO    _\
    \_call! _\
     \_And TO _\
      \_Say    _\
       \_Thanks _\
```

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